



CALIFORNIA  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION  
AGENCY

# **Significant Legislative Achievements 1999-2003**

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## **Major Environmental Accomplishments**

### **Greenhouse Gas Reduction**

The United States has only 5 percent of the world's population, yet it is the largest emitter of the harmful greenhouse gases that are altering the planet's climate. California is the first state in the nation to enact legislation which reduces greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles. Assembly Bill 1493 (Chapter 200, Statutes of 2002) was historic and is recognized by those who care about the environment around the world. The law requires Cal/EPA's Air Resources Board to develop realistic regulations for model year 2009 vehicles and those sold later in California. Under those regulations there will be less carbon pollution and Californians will be doing their fair share in decreasing the dangers of climate change.

California alone cannot solve the problem of greenhouse gases, but a responsible state must act in the face of federal inaction. California scientists have reported that the state is especially vulnerable to climate change because of the problems of low-lying residential and agricultural land, saltwater intrusion, and the decrease in the state's valuable mountain snow pack. AB 1493 is a responsible start in dealing with a worldwide problem.

The state has also created the non-governmental Climate Change Registry to encourage and facilitate private sector action in reducing greenhouse gas emissions even before governments regulate them. The Registry provides an impartial mechanism to record gas reductions and provides the basis for future credit trading.

### **Clean Beaches/Clean Water**

Cal/EPA successfully sponsored significant new investment in protecting and enhancing California's water resources, particularly coastal water quality, and cleaning up polluted beaches. Closed or unclean beaches are bad for the economy as well as the health of California families.

In 2001, Cal/EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board launched \$32.4 million in grants for local projects to clean up coastal pollution and reduce beach closures. This effort builds on \$19.6 million invested in the two previous years for water quality enforcement, storm water regulation, and monitoring activities.

Work is underway to develop rapid, reliable, and affordable diagnostic tests for measuring indicators of pathogens in coastal waters. A coastline advisory database, to make available water quality information to the public, is posted on the worldwide Web. (<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/beach/advisories.html>).

Through these programs and others authorized in the 2000 Water Bond (the largest water bond passed in our state's history), coastal water quality, watershed protection, and non-point source pollution control statewide will improve substantially. An additional \$46 million was appropriated from Proposition 40, the California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002.

### **Children's Health**

In 1999 and 2000, landmark legislation was signed to create the premier children's environmental health protection program in the United States, and establishing the Children's Environmental Health Center in Cal/EPA.

In 2003, Cal/EPA continued its effort to protect the health of infants, children, and all Californians by sponsoring legislation to ban two forms of PBDEs, flame-retardants that build up in human tissue and mother's milk and may affect health and mental development.

#### **A few highlights of this program include:**

- groundbreaking research on how air pollution affects children as they grow;
- the nation's most comprehensive effort to promote alternatives to chemical pesticides in schools;
- review of ambient air quality standards to determine if children are adequately protected;
- portable classroom study to determine if children are at risk of serious health impacts;
- school-site multimedia risk assessments;
- upgrading and repairing public playgrounds and playground equipment;
- the creation of the School Property Evaluation and Cleanup Division in the Department of Toxic Substances Control to oversee the evaluation and cleanup of hazardous waste at school properties. Twenty seven schools have been cleaned up and over 1000 schools have been assessed for toxic contamination.

### **Clean Diesel Engines and School Buses**

In 2000, Cal/EPA championed \$50 million (\$16 million in 2001) in new incentives (through the Carl Moyer Program) to reduce emissions from diesel engines. Local air districts provide grants from these funds for cleaner on-road, off-road, marine, and locomotive engines. Cal/EPA was also successful in securing \$50 million in 2000 (\$16 million in 2001) for the Lower-Emission School Bus Program, which replaces or retrofits high-polluting diesel school buses.

Four hundred and fifty high-polluting diesel buses were replaced by new lower-emitting diesel and natural gas buses. Fifteen hundred older diesel buses have been retrofitted with "traps" and 1,500 more will be retrofitted with diesel oxidation catalysts to reduce

toxic particulate matter. The new buses and retrofit traps were all on the road in the summer of 2002. The oxidation catalysts, which go on the oldest and dirtiest buses, will continue to be installed through the end of 2003.

### **Power Plant Emission Reductions**

To meet California's near term peak energy demands, over \$68 million was secured to implement the Diesel Replacement/Emissions Reduction Initiative. The Air Resources Board will select and fund diesel projects to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) to temporarily offset increased emissions of peaking power plants/peakers.

Providing NOx emission offsets enables California to maintain air quality and use new and existing peaking power plants as well as other strategies to help assure plentiful electricity while improving the quality of the environment.

According to Air Resources Board data, California power plants reduced nitrogen oxides emissions (a major precursor to ozone formation) during the summer of 2001, by more than twenty-four percent (to about 84 tons per day compared to 111 tons per day in 2000).

The reduction is largely attributed to better pollution control equipment and the inherent advantages of newer plants. The Administration's guidance in limiting market manipulation and fast-tracking the construction of new power facilities, while requiring the newest emission control technology, satisfied the state's need for energy while addressing air quality concerns.

### **MTBE**

On March 25, 1999, Governor Gray Davis determined that the gasoline additive MTBE posed a significant risk to California's groundwater. Governor Davis established a national precedent by ordering the elimination of MTBE from the state's gasoline supplies. While this is currently scheduled for the end of 2003, most California gasoline is already MTBE-free.

The executive order directed that actions be taken to reduce the risk posed to California's environment by MTBE and called for aggressive cleanup of contaminated drinking water in areas such as Lake Tahoe and Santa Monica. Cal/EPA was also successful in having legislation enacted that strengthened the requirements for regulating underground storage tanks. Over the years, more than \$1 billion has been used to clean up petroleum contamination. The State Water Resources Control Board was required to focus resources and investigation efforts on groundwater areas most vulnerable to MTBE contamination.

Cal/EPA's Environmental Policy Council was directed to conduct a multimedia evaluation of motor vehicle fuels, such as ethanol, to ensure that the public health and environment are protected. In July 2003, the Administration won a lawsuit against

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) regarding MTBE and ethanol. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeal ruled that U.S. EPA was wrong to continue to require at least one of those chemicals in California gas (Davis v. EPA 01-71356).

### **Fuel Cell Partnership and Innovative Vehicles**

Cal/EPA and the Air Resources Board has worked to strengthen California's commitment to lead the nation's strongest and most successful effort to reduce automobile exhaust pollution. An important component is developing the technology to eliminate exhaust entirely. California was a pioneer with battery-electric zero emission vehicles and developed technology that has been successfully incorporated into hybrids.

In 1999, California became a founding member of the California Fuel Cell Partnership that was formed to perfect the next generation of pollution free vehicles. A variety of automakers, energy, and technology companies are working with the state in West Sacramento to transform fuel cells from exotic technology into an everyday reality. Sixty prototypes will be on the road this year; up to 300 are expected by 2007.

California is in on the ground floor of this effort and will make sure that the promising technology translates into zero emission vehicles on California roads and technology jobs for Californians. Interest in fuel cells today centers on their capacity to power cars and light trucks with ranges similar to conventional vehicles. In addition, fuel cells may also power California homes and businesses in the future, on or off the grid. When cheap, plentiful, non-polluting hydrogen is harnessed; it will be, in part, due to this Administration's foresight.

### **Recycle E-Waste**

In 2002, Cal/EPA worked with stakeholders and concerned groups to develop a solution to the state's growing e-waste (discarded computer monitors and televisions) problem. The Department of Toxic Substances Control had already determined that e-waste was hazardous and banned it from landfills.

In 2003, California became the first state in the nation to begin the enormous task of solving a burgeoning e-waste problem by signing the Electronics Waste Recycling Act, authored by Senator Byron Sher, that created the nation's first electronic waste recycling program. The new law also targets the reduction of toxic components in electronic products and helps ensure that oversees the export of hazardous electronic waste will be properly handled by the destination country to help ensure worker health and safety. After July 2004, electronic product manufacturers must demonstrate compliance with the program in order to sell their products in California.

### **Brownfields & Underground Tanks**

A varied history of industrialization, metropolitan expansion, population growth, and closed military bases are several of the factors that have contributed to California's

brownfields. More than 90,000 properties contaminated (or thought to be) with hazardous materials, stand as a legacy to the recent and past history of the Golden State.

Cal/EPA is committed to putting these properties back into productive use to stimulate redevelopment in urban cores, protect public health and the environment, provide jobs, and improve the quality of life in affected communities. Innovative programs provide loans and grants for investigation and cleanup of urban brownfield properties, funding for the cleanup of leaking underground storage tank properties, and a new program will provide affordable environmental insurance to brownfield developers.

Both the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards have developed voluntary cleanup agreements, prospective purchaser agreements, and other innovative regulatory tools to enhance their brownfields efforts. Support for Senate Bill 32 (Senator Escutia) and the Polanco Redevelopment Act will further expedite cleanup of brownfields.

Since 1999, the State Water Resources Control Board has distributed over \$646 million to help clean up over 5,800 leaking underground storage tank sites. In that same time period, DTSC has approved \$5.3 million in loans to clean up urban brownfield properties.

### **Environmental Justice**

Cal/EPA has made environmental justice a priority for the State of California - promoting equity and affording fair treatment, full access, and protection to all Californians. Since 1999, Cal/EPA has been successful in having eight pieces of environmental justice legislation enacted which established California as a national leader in addressing environmental justice issues. Cal/EPA has established a model environmental justice program; has seen to the successful appointment of 17 members to the multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee; and convened an Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice to guide programmatic and policy development.

Cal/EPA's continued commitment to environmental justice has fostered cutting-edge efforts, including 1) establishing an Environmental Justice Small Grants Program to support grassroots communities to find solutions to environmental issues; 2) promoting environmental justice in to the city and county General Plan processes; 3) ensuring meaningful public participation in solid waste siting efforts; 4) addressing environmental health in children; and 5) promoting the reduction of diesel pollution in our communities.

Cal/EPA aims to achieve the meaningful and effective implementation of environmental justice to ensure that no community in California experiences disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental burdens.

### **Environmental Enforcement**

The protection and improvement of California's environment remains a critical element of Cal/EPA's vision for the continuing health and welfare of the state. Cal/EPA has crafted a strong and dynamic environmental enforcement program to ensure that the gains made in meeting our environmental goals are maintained, that all of California's businesses have a level playing field on which to comply with environmental regulations, and that all Californians are guaranteed equal access to a clean and safe environment.

Cal/EPA's Office of Law Enforcement and Counsel operates under the principle of providing for consistent, coordinated, and effective enforcement within the Agency and at the local government level. These goals are met through training programs that emphasize consistent and thorough investigative procedures, coordination and oversight of cross-media enforcement cases, and the pursuit and successful conclusion of environmental enforcement actions.

Cal/EPA has focused on developing more efficient and cost-effective methods for implementing their enforcement programs. One such case filed against Thrifty Best Service and Ameriguard waste disposal companies, teamed prosecutors and investigators from thirteen counties to coordinate and successfully prevent these companies from illegally disposing of restaurant grease into storm drains and sewers.

### **Environmental Protection Indicators for California**

Californians need to know exactly how our environment is changing. Cal/EPA and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment have developed objective indicators that assess the overall health of California's environment and the effectiveness of the state's environmental programs.

This Dow Jones-type index is called "Environmental Protection Indicators for California" (EPIC). EPIC measures scientifically based information on environmental conditions. This information is more important now than ever before. The stresses of population growth and economic expansion present great challenges to the environment.

The initial set of environmental indicators was released in 2002. A report that includes background information on the EPIC project, the process, and a description of the environmental issues addressed by the environmental indicator system will also be released. Cal/EPA is integrating EPIC into its strategic planning process and will use it to make adjustments to environmental priorities.

### **Border Environmental Issues**

Pollution does not respect political boundaries. Mexico's border region has experienced a larger share of economic growth and environmental degradation than the rest of the country. Since California has close physical, cultural, and economic ties to the region, Cal/EPA has made efforts to improve relations with Mexico. Cal/EPA strongly supports



Mexican and binational efforts to improve the border environment and the health of the people living in the border communities.

Cal/EPA established the Border Affairs Office which has helped to forge agreements that established an air monitoring program, opened the first vehicle emissions testing station in the region, and developed an industrial wastewater monitoring and pretreatment program. The Boarder Affairs Office has also developed bilingual education materials and provided hazardous and solid waste management training to government and industry representatives as well as to members of the public.

The six boards and departments within Cal/EPA also provide a wide range of technical assistance in environmental controls to the State of Baja California, including developing a cooperative study of Tijuana children's exposure to lead and pesticides.

### **Environmental Education**

The population of California increases by approximately one million citizens every year. Without knowledge of the environment, our children and grandchildren will be adults with the same consumptive expectations they have today, with fewer resources and even more serious consequences. It has also been found that environment-based education improves students' academic performance and test scores, reduces discipline and attendance problems, and increases enthusiasm for learning.

The Office of Education and the Environment (Office) was established at Cal/EPA to oversee environmental education policies and programs in California and promote unified education programs that focus on multiple environmental themes, such as waste, water, energy, and air. The Office, housed in the Integrated Waste Management Board, endeavors to empower and educate future generations about the environmental challenges they face.

In 2001, Cal/EPA was successful in its efforts to have legislation signed that formally establishes the Office and to incorporate environmental concepts into the teaching of science. In 2003, Cal/EPA expanded upon that effort and helped pass legislation that will elevate environment-based education in the statewide curriculum by aligning these programs with state approved education content standards and require that these principles be considered for incorporation in future textbooks.

The Office is also working to coordinate regulatory permits that have an education requirement so that subsequent materials/programs that are developed can serve as models for other local jurisdictions.

### **Sustainability**

Cal/EPA is involved in many efforts to demonstrate sustainable practices. These efforts include demonstration projects, incentives, and collaborative processes with the public and private sectors, and participation in programs to solve critical sustainability problems.



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Cal/EPA is working with the State Treasurer's Office and the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) to develop a strategy for investing in companies that have a commitment to sustainability. Experience has shown that such companies tend to be more profitable.

Cal/EPA's efforts include the space it occupies. Through innovative design, technological improvements, and active involvement of its employees, the building Cal/EPA occupies is believed to be the most energy efficient high rise in the country. Other environmental aspects of the building include the use of recycled content carpet and the testing of waterless urinals. Incentives and educational programs have resulted in Cal/EPA employees having the highest mass-transit use of any large agency in Sacramento. Cal/EPA is reducing or recycling about two-thirds of its waste. Cal/EPA's boards, departments and offices are working collaboratively to evaluate purchasing practices with the goal of identifying and utilizing environmentally preferable products.

# 2003

<b>BILL NUMBER AUTHOR</b>	<b>BILL SUMMARY</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
AB 16 (Jackson)	This bill requires new oil produced off the California coast to be delivered to shore by pipeline.	Chapter 420, Statutes of 2003
AB 47 (Simitian)	This bill would require the Board of Forestry, on or before January 1, 2005, to adopt regulations requiring a timber harvesting plan to include specified map or maps. The bill would require the Board of Forestry to consider the impact of the regulations on smaller landowners, and avoid imposing excessive burdens and costs on those landowners.	Chapter 816, Statutes of 2003
AB 121 (Simitian)	This bill would prohibit cruise ships from discharging sewage sludge, and oily bilge water into marine waters of the state or a marine sanctuary.	Chapter 488, Statutes of 2003
AB 260 (Jackson)	This bill would required the Department of Transportation to assign a high priority to litter cleanup and abatement near storm drains, streams, rivers, waterways, beaches, the ocean, and other highly sensitive environmental areas. This bill also requires an annual report to the Legislature on its actions.	Chapter 489, Statutes of 2003
AB 302 (Chan)	This bill prohibits the manufacture, processing, or distribution in commerce of products that contain more than residual amounts of two varieties of a class of flame retardants called polybrominated dephenyl ethers (PBDEs).	Chapter 205, Statutes of 2003
AB 314 (Kehoe)	This bill would declare that it is the policy of the state that desalination projects developed by or for public water entities be given the same opportunities for state assistance and funding as other water supply and reliability projects, and that desalination be consistent with all applicable environmental protection policies in the state.	Chapter 206, Statutes of 2003

AB 334 (Goldberg)	This bill would eliminate existing restrictions on the ability of local agencies to ban or place more stringent standards on residential water softeners.	Chapter 172, Statutes of 2003
AB 433 (Nation)	This bill would revise and strengthen the state's law controlling nonindigenous species and ballast water management for vessel masters, owners, operators, and persons in charge of vessels.	Chapter 491, Statutes of 2003
AB 455 (Chu)	This bill would create the Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act to prohibit the sale of packaging or packaging components that contain specified metal, after January 1, 2008.	Chapter 679, Statutes of 2003
AB 826 (Jackson)	This bill would enact the Perchlorate Contamination Prevention Act and require the DTSC to adopt regulations specifying best management practices. This bill would also require the Secretary to establish a statewide database to develop a phase-in for electronic collection and submittal of specified data.	Chapter 608, Statutes of 2003
AB 844 (Nation)	This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, with CIWMB, to develop and adopt a replacement tire efficiency program and implement it by July 1, 2007.	Chapter 645, Statutes of 2003
AB 847 (Pavley)	This bill would authorize the State Coastal Conservancy to undertake coastal watershed, coastal and marine habitat water quality protection and restoration projects, and award grants for those projects.	Chapter 492, Statutes of 2003
AB 866 (Pavley)	This bill would require the SWRCB when evaluating projects for agricultural water quality grant program, to also consult with the program advisory review board established to advise the University of California on pilot demonstration projects to implement biologically integrated farming systems.	Chapter 493, Statutes of 2003

AB 897 (Jackson)	This bill is intended to create an even playing field between state and federal water quality regulatory programs, and also to streamline and clarify some SWRCB and RWQCB oversight procedures. The bill accomplishes these purposes by removing some statutory obstacles to state enforcement, increasing penalties for falsifying information, and expediting the procedure for the SWRCB to stay a RWQCB order.	Chapter 683, Statutes of 2003
AB 906 (Nakano)	This bill would prohibit the release of graywater, hazardous waste, and other waste by large passenger vessels into the marine waters of the State or national marine sanctuaries in the state's marine waters. AB 906 also requires the owner or operator of a large passenger vessel to notify SWRCB immediately upon any release of these wastes.	Chapter 494, Statutes of 2003
AB 998 (Lowenthal)	This bill would require the SWRCB to impose a fee on manufacturers of dry cleaning fluid, perchloroethylene, to be deposited in the Nontoxic Dry Cleaning Incentive Trust Account. These fees would fund a grant program to urge dry cleaning systems that reduce air contaminants.	Chapter 821, Statutes of 2003
AB 1008 (Dutton)	This bill would authorize the State Allocation Board, within those limits, to adjust the grant amount for new construction projects if, due to increased requirements, the actual cost and associated fees paid by a school district for allowable hazardous materials evaluation and removal exceeds the grant apportionment.	Chapter 570, Statutes of 2003
AB 1247 (Aghazarian)	This bill would allow the DTSC to use enforcement orders and enforceable agreements, in addition to permits, to impose the requirements of a hazardous waste facility postclosure plan on an owner or operator of a hazardous waste facility. Enforcement orders and enforceable agreements would be subject to the same fee structure, environmental review process, and public comment requirements as permits.	Chapter 286, Statutes of 2003

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AB 1330 (Simitian)	This bill would establish the Outdoor Environmental Education Program to foster stewardship of the environment and an appreciation of natural resources.	Chapter 663, Statutes of 2003
AB 1348 (Lowenthal)	This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2005, an offsite hazardous waste facility operator that rejects an entire shipment or partial shipment of hazardous waste, after signing the manifest, to prepare a new manifest pursuant to a specified procedure, subject to more stringent requirements or preemption under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.	Chapter 362, Statutes of 2003
AB 1360 (Steinberg)	This bill would require the OEHHA to develop and maintain a system of "environmental indicators" that would provide scientific information on environmental trends and conditions. The objectives of the indicator system would be to better enable Cal/EPA and its constituent entities to evaluate the effectiveness of environmental programs, plan programs and budgets, and communicate information on environmental conditions.	Chapter 664, Statutes of 2003
AB 1405 (Wolk)	This bill would enact the California Watershed Protection and Restoration Act and encourage Cal/EPA and Resources to provide assistance and grants for participants in watershed restoration and enhancement.	Chapter 693, Statutes of 2003

AB 1497 (Montanez)	This bill would require applicants for solid waste facilities permits to include, in the closure and postclosure plan, provisions for the re-employment and retraining of that solid waste facility's contract employees, and provisions to ensure adequate resources for taking these actions. The bill would require local enforcement agencies (LEAs) to submit a proposed determination regarding whether a change to a solid waste facility will be approved to the CIWMB for comment, and to hold at least one public hearing on the proposed determination. The CIWMB would be required to adopt regulations that define the term "significant change in the design or operation of the solid waste facility that is not authorized by the existing permit."	Chapter 823, Statutes of 2003
AB 1541 (Montanez)	This bill would classify a failure to file required discharge monitoring reports as a "serious violation" of waste discharge requirements, and thus subject this violation to a mandatory minimum penalty of \$3,000 for each complete 30-day period that a report is not submitted. It would require that funds collected for this purpose be deposited in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund for expenditure by the SWRCB, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to assist the RWQCBs and other public agencies in responding to significant water pollution problems.	Chapter 609, Statutes of 2003
AB 1548 (Pavley)	This bill would require a coordinated multi-media, multi-agency approach to developing concepts to bring environmental education into California classrooms. It would rename the Office of Integrated Environmental Education at the CIWMB to the Office of Education on the Environment (OEE), and require OEE to work with other State agencies and the State Department of Education to develop environmental principles, model environmental education curriculum, and other materials that would be considered by state education agencies as part of their regular review and approval cycles.	Chapter 665, Statutes of 2003



AB 1640 (Laird)	This bill would give the unified program within Cal/EPA the authority to suspend or revoke a unified program facility permit for not paying a permit fee, fine, or penalty assessed.	Chapter 696, Statutes of 2003
AB 1700 (Laird)	This bill would prohibit the State from eliminating any staff positions within DTSC and the SWRCB that are funded by specific line items in the 2003 State budget associated with the remediation and revitalization of contaminated properties, including, but not limited to, closed military bases. In addition, the State would be authorized to augment the affected appropriations for the oversight of such remediation projects.	Chapter 869, Statutes of 2003
ABX1 10 (Oropeza)	This bill authorizes the ARB to levy an emission-based fee on stationary sources of air pollution, including manufacturers of consumer products and paints, to partially recover air pollution reduction program costs related to those sources. ABX1 10 will remove the current \$20,000 cap on the amount of annual fees that can be assessed to waste dischargers and instead allow the SWRCB to set fees at whatever level it deems necessary (within the annual budget appropriation) to support the oversight and administration of waste discharge requirements. The bill also would remove an annual fee exemption for confined animal feeding operations including dairies.	Chapter 1, Statutes of 2003
SB 20 (Sher)	This bill would create a new program within CIWMB for the collection, handling, processing, and recycling of television and computer monitors. CIWMB would collect a fee from manufactures of the hazardous electronic devices for the program's implementation.	Chapter 526, Statutes of 2003
SB 67 (Bowen)	This bill establishes, for the State Public Utilities Commission, an alternative credit test when requiring procurement to fulfill the renewable portfolio standard (RPS) requirements.	Chapter 731, Statutes of 2003

SB 68 (Alpert)	This bill would establish the San Diego Bay Advisory Committee for Ecological Assessment and require the Committee to prepare a report relating to water quality and regulation of the San Diego Bay.	Chapter 497, Statutes of 2003
SB 168 (Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications)	This bill would prohibit the Energy Commission from certifying a facility when it finds that the facility does not conform with any applicable state, local, or regional standards, ordinances, or laws, unless the Energy Commission determines that the facility is required for public convenience and necessity and that there are not more prudent and feasible means of achieving the public convenience and necessity.	Chapter 733, Statutes of 2003
SB 183 (Sher)	This bill would require the Energy Commission, at least once annually, to publish and make available to the public the balance of funds available for emerging renewable energy resources for rebates, buydowns, and other incentives for the purchase of these resources.	Chapter 666, Statutes of 2003
SB 189 (Escutia)	This bill would enact the California Health Tracking Act of 2003 and require DHS, Cal/EPA, and UC to assess the feasibility of integrating existing environmental hazard, exposure, and health outcome data.	Chapter 407, Statutes of 2003
SB 277 (Ducheny)	This bill would authorize DFG to approve a natural community conservation plan related to a water transfer between Imperial Irrigation District and the San Diego County Water Authority.	Chapter 611, Statutes of 2003
SB 288 (Sher)	This bill establishes the Protect California Air Act of 2003. The Act would prohibit an air district from amending or revising its new source review program to cover fewer or modified sources than under the district's new source review program as it existed December 30, 2002, or to amend or revise its new source review program so that any rule or regulation is less stringent for the protection of air quality than the rules and regulations as they existed on that date.	Chapter 476, Statutes of 2003

SB 317 (Kuehl)	This bill establishes a process at the DFG to mitigate and protect species and wildlife habitat at the Salton Sea that will be impacted as a result of a proposed water transfer between the Imperial Irrigation District and the San Diego County Water Authority.	Chapter 612, Statutes of 2003
SB 352 (Escutia)	This bill would prohibit a local educational agency from approving the acquisition of a school site within 500 feet of a busy roadway unless the air quality at the site does not pose a health risk to pupils or staff.	Chapter 668, Statutes of 2003
SB 656 (Sher)	This bill would require ARB to identify measures to reduce particulate matter emissions in specific emission source categories and, together with local air districts, to identify measures to reduce emission from diesel powered engines used in stationary and mobile source applications.	Chapter 738, Statutes of 2003
SB 700 (Florez)	This bill would eliminate the permit exemption for equipment used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals and place restrictions on confined animal facilities.	Chapter 479, Statutes of 2003
SB 704 (Florez)	This bill would repeal the Agricultural Biomass-to-Energy Incentive Grant Program. It would require the Energy Commission and Cal/EPA to provide incentives to specific biomass facilities.	Chapter 480, Statutes of 2003
SB 705 (Florez)	This bill would establish a process and schedule for phasing out open-field burning of agricultural wastes in the San Joaquin Valley.	Chapter 481, Statutes of 2003
SB 708 (Florez)	This bill modifies various motor vehicle inspection processes designed to reduce and control tailpipe emissions of pollutants.	Chapter 482, Statutes of 2003

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SB 709 (Florez)	This bill makes several enhancements to the air quality regulatory activities of the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District and allows the district to impose a surcharge on annual vehicle registration fees to generate revenue to support these and other activities designed to reduce air pollution from motor vehicles in the district.	Chapter 483, Statutes of 2003
SB 915 (Perata)	This bill, among other things, would authorize the San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority to operate a comprehensive regional water transit system. It would also require the Authority to dedicate at least one new vessel to use biodiesel fuel to assess the practicality of renewable fuels.	Chapter 714, Statutes of 2003
SB 923 (Sher)	This bill would amend the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act to establish new requirements for the issuance of waivers of waste discharge requirements and would authorize the SWRCB to issue waivers. Waivers would include monitoring requirements, except for discharges that do not pose a significant threat to water quality. The bill also authorizes an annual fee for waivers, to be established by the SWRCB and paid by dischargers covered by the waivers. The fee collected would be deposited in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the SWRCB and RWQCBs for the purpose of implementing the waiver program.	Chapter 801, Statutes of 2003
SB 1004 (Soto)	This bill would provide that a cleanup and abatement order issued by the SWRCB or a RWQCB may require each discharger to provide or pay for uninterrupted replacement water service to each affected public water supplier or private well owner. Additionally the bill would establish a database collection system under the auspices of SWRCB for reporting on the storage of perchlorate.	Chapter 614, Statutes of 2003

SB 810 (Burton)	This bill would prohibit a timber harvesting plan from being approved if the appropriate RWQCB finds that the proposed timber operations will result in a discharge into a watercourse that has been classified as impaired due to sediment pursuant to federal law, that causes or contributes to a violation of the applicable water quality control plan. The bill would authorize a RWQCB to delegate this authority to its executive officer (EO), as long as the EO's decision is subject to review by the RWQCB.	Chapter 900, Statutes of 2003
AB 1748 (Committee on Budget)	This bill would have provided for public review of state agency acquisition of conservation lands. Requires the Secretary of the Resources Agency to delegate his or her responsibilities for the administration of the river parkway and the Sierra Nevada-Cascade programs.	<b>Vetoed 2003</b> Policy concerns.
SB 589 (Committee on Rules)	This bill would have allowed the Governor to appoint an acting or interim department or agency secretary, deputy secretary, or deputy director to fill a vacancy that requires Senate confirmation.	<b>Vetoed 2003</b> Policy concerns.
SB 774 (Vasconcellos)	This bill would have permitted a pharmacist to furnish without a prescription 30 or fewer hypodermic needles and syringes at any one time to a person 18 years of age or older. With regard to the CIWMB, the bill would permit city and county household hazardous waste elements and plans to be updated and to include identification about funding sources for the safe collection, treatment and disposal of sharps waste generated by households.	<b>Vetoed 2003</b> Fiscal and policy concerns.

2002

<b>BILL NUMBER AUTHOR</b>	<b>BILL SUMMARY</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
AB 498 (Chan)	This bill would require DGS, in consultation with Cal/EPA, members of the public, industry, and public health and environmental organizations, to provide State agencies with information and assistance regarding environmentally preferable purchasing.	Chapter 575, Statutes of 2002
AB 709 (Wayne)	This bill would establish that burn dump sites be eligible for cleanup funding from the CIWMB's Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program (Program) and would prescribe a method for determining whether the CIWMB, DTSC, or RWQCB should have oversight authority.	Chapter 589, Statutes of 2002
AB 857 (Wiggins)	This bill revises the contents of the State Environmental Goals and Policy Report; revises the contents of the Governor's Five-Year Infrastructure Plan; requires the Governor to develop a conflict resolution processes; and extends the sunset clause for the land use dispute mediation process.	Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002
AB 858 (Wiggins)	Requires a study on the impact to salmon and steelhead from proposed diversions of water from the Gualala and Albion rivers.	Chapter 985, Statutes of 2002
AB 947 (Jackson)	Requires additional monitoring of parties found in violation of pesticide drift laws and regulations on school sites.	Chapter 457, Statutes of 2002
AB 1173 (Keeley)	Requires ARB to prepare a report to the Legislature on the health effects of indoor air pollution—including possible mitigation options for homes, schools, and nonindustrial workplaces.	Chapter 987, Statutes of 2002



AB 1493 (Pavley)	This bill requires ARB to adopt regulation to reduce California's GHG emissions and to establish a national policy precedent related to reducing GHG emissions from passenger vehicles.	Chapter 200, Statutes of 2002
AB 1913 (Lowenthal)	This bill authorizes the Executive Director of the California Coastal Commission to file a notice of violation of the California Coastal Act if the Director determines that real property has been developed in violation of the Act.	Chapter 235, Statutes of 2002
AB 1969 (Campbell, Bill)	Requires all wastewater discharged into the Pacific by the Orange County Sanitation District to be subject to the least secondary water treatment requirements of the federal Clean Water Act.	Chapter 1019, Statutes of 2002
AB 2083 (Jackson)	Requires the State Lands Commission to develop the Oil Transfer and Transportation Emissions and Risk Reduction Form to be completed by a responsible party engaged in the transportation of oil by tanker which will track the amount and type of oil transported, as well as the method, path, and emissions along the coast between the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles.	Chapter 512, Statutes of 2002
AB 2156 (Kehoe)	This bill would establish the San Diego River Conservancy to acquire and manage specific public lands in the San Diego River area. The conservancy would be made up of 11 members and would only become operative if the Legislature appropriates funds or a bond act for this purpose.	Chapter 574, Statutes of 2002
AB 2214 (Keeley)	Specifies requirements for the operation and design of facilities for low-level radioactive waste facilities and explicitly prohibits Ward Valley from being used as a new facility site.	Chapter 513, Statutes of 2002
AB 2267 (Kelley)	This bill will improve the water right administration authority of the SWRCB by giving it the ability to issue enforceable orders that require violators to cease their violations or adhere to a compliance schedule.	Chapter 652, Statutes of 2002

AB 2312 (Chu)	This bill establishes an Environmental Justice Small Grant Program administered by the California Environmental Protection Agency to provide grants of up to \$20,000 to local community non-profit organizations for projects which address environmental justice issues.	Chapter 994, Statutes of 2002
AB 2351 (Canciamilla)	This bill creates one new exemption from the requirement to impose mandatory minimum penalties on National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit violations and a second partial exception and changes the formula for allocating mandatory minimum penalty amounts to supplemental environmental projects.	Chapter 995, Statutes of 2002
AB 2356 (Keeley)	Requires DPR to take actions to ensure that composting and other organic diversion programs essential to the diversion mandates of CIWMB are not negatively impacted by persistent herbicides.	Chapter 591, Statutes of 2002
AB 2436 (Frommer)	Directs the DTSC and the SWRCB to add information to their database regarding ongoing property use restrictions placed on real property due to the presence of hazardous substances.	Chapter 592, Statutes of 2002
AB 2474 (Simitian)	The bill would specify those who manufacture, distribute, or sell antifreeze and engine coolants would not be liable for the injury, death, or property damage that results from the inclusion of the bittering agent.	Chapter 998, Statutes of 2002
AB 2481 (Frommer)	Cal/EPA omnibus water quality measure that updates provisions governing underground storage tank programs, certified unified program agencies, and enforcement provisions under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. It also extends the waiver for onsite sewer systems to June 30, 2004, and grants certain immunities to state agencies and personnel under the environmental insurance program.	Chapter 999, Statutes of 2002

AB 2486 (Keeley)	This bill enacted the Local Environmental Enforcement and Training Act of 2002 and established the environmental circuit prosecutor program to assist local district attorneys with the enforcement of environmental laws and regulations.	Chapter 1000, Statutes of 2002
AB 2534 (Pavley)	This bill established several new programs under the Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act to assist in cleaning beaches and small community wastewater.	Chapter 727, Statutes of 2002
AB 2637 (Cardoza)	This bill established an enhanced smog check program (Smog Check II) in the San Francisco Bay area to reduce vehicle emissions.	Chapter 1001, Statutes of 2002
AB 2650 (Lowenthal)	This bill requires marine terminals at the ports of Long Beach, Los Angeles, and Oakland to ensure that diesel truck engines do not idle longer than 30 minutes while waiting to enter the terminal gates.	Chapter 1129, Statutes of 2002
AB 2751 (Pavley)	This bill requires CalTrans to conduct at least one demonstration noise attenuation barrier to evaluate the feasibility of using rice straw for freeway soundwall construction.	Chapter 656, Statutes of 2002
AB 2770 (Matthews)	Revises the definition of the term 'solid waste facility', to include gasification facility and revises the definition of the term 'formation' to exclude gasification. This also requires CIWMB to include information on new and emerging conversion technologies in its annual report to the Legislature.	Chapter 740, Statutes of 2002
AB 2971 (Strom-Martin)	This bill would revise the definition of wastewater treatment facilities that are regulated by the SWRCB and required to employ certified operators. It would include all privately owned wastewater treatment plants for which the RWQCBs have issued waste discharge requirements.	Chapter 422, Statutes of 2002

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SB 199 (Torlakson)	This bill would increase the grant and loan amount from \$2.5 million to \$5 million that the California Pollution Control Financing Authority could award through its Sustainable Communities Grant and Loan Program to any city or county to help neighborhoods suffering from high poverty and unemployment levels and develop growth policies that reduce pollution and adverse effects on the environment.	Chapter 1034, Statutes of 2002
SB 433 (Machado)	This bill would continue ARB's authority to levy administrative penalties and civil enforcement actions in accordance with a penalty schedule defined in statute. If this statute is allowed to sunset, ARB would revert to a costly and inefficient civil litigation process.	Chapter 287, Statutes of 2002
SB 469 (Alpert)	This bill requires SWRCB to prepare, by July 1, 2003, and finalize by January 1, 2004, guidelines for listing and delisting of impaired waters of the state and for developing and implementing the total maximum daily load (TMDL) program. The bill would also requires the SWRCB, when taking action on a water quality control plan amendment that is submitted by a RWQCB solely for TMDL, to comply with the deadlines set forth in existing law, unless the proposed amendment is for an exceedingly complex TMDL.	Chapter 20, Statutes of 2002
SB 482 (Kuehl)	This bill facilitates the implementation of California's Colorado River Water Use Plan to reduce the use of water from the Colorado River.	Chapter 617, Statutes of 2002
SB 489 (Romero)	This bill increases security measures for particularly dangerous hazardous wastes during transportation and handling by requiring background checks on facility and transporter companies that handle hazardous waste.	Chapter 607, Statutes of 2002
SB 812 (Sher)	This bill requires the California Climate Action Registry to adopt procedures and protocols for participants to report forestry activities that reduce their carbon dioxide emissions.	Chapter 423, Statutes of 2002

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SB 849 (Torlakson)	This bill modifies provisions related to the authority to impose fees to administer the state's oil spill prevention and response activities and provisions related to the Oil Spill Technical Advisory Committee.	Chapter 514, Statutes of 2002
SB 1078 (Sher)	This bill established the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program and requires the retail seller of electricity purchase a minimum percentage of electricity generated by renewable energy sources.	Chapter 516, Statutes of 2002
SB 1328 (Chesbro)	This bill made several changes that are likely to increase the number of participants in the CIWMB's Farm and Ranch Solid Waste and Abatement Grant Program. It expanded eligibility from cities and counties to include resource conservation districts and Native American Tribes, and increased grant award limits.	Chapter 628, Statutes of 2002
SB 1346 (Kuehl)	This bill authorizes CIWMB to implement a program to award grants to local government entities for funding of public works projects that use rubberized asphalt concrete. It specified the size of project and the level of crumb rubber used to be eligible for the grants, as well as the size of the grants.	Chapter 671, Statutes of 2002
SB 1372 (Machado)	This bill would require the SWRCB to establish minimum requirements for the design, construction, operation and closure of solar evaporators; and establish a fee schedule for assessing fees on persons operating solar evaporators. The bill would establish procedures to be followed by the RWQCBs to regulate solar evaporators, and would exempt solar evaporators from the requirements of the Toxic Pits Cleanup Act (TPCA).	Chapter 597, Statutes of 2002

SB 1374 (Kuehl)	This bill requires CIWMB by March 1, 2004, to adopt a model ordinance suitable for adoption by any local agency to require 50-75 percent diversion of construction and demolition (C&D) waste materials from landfills. It also requires jurisdictions to summarize progress made in diversion of C&D waste materials in their annual progress reports to CIWMB.	Chapter 501, Statutes of 2002
SB 1381 (Kuehl)	This bill would formalize the structure of and expand the role of the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project, rename it the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission, and require that a Memorandum of Understanding be developed to ensure the coordination of state, federal, and local programs affecting Santa Monica Bay.	Chapter 598, Statutes of 2002
SB 1393 (Kuehl)	This bill would require the Secretary of the Resources Agency, by July 1, 2003, to develop a protocol for reviewing the prospective application of a certified regulatory program to evaluate its consistency with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.	Chapter 1121, Statutes of 2002
SB 1518 (Torlakson)	This bill allows sanitation districts, after proper notification, to provide recycled water within the boundaries of a city, water district, or other local agency that also provides similar water service. This bill also amends the Water Code to require urban water management plans submitted by DWR to include data of actual amount of recycled water used in the district.	Chapter 261, Statutes of 2002
SB 1542 (Escutia)	This bill adds environmental justice as a type of information CIWMB must provide to jurisdictions and private business to prepare planning documents. Revised countywide siting elements must include a description of actions taken by the city or county to solicit public participation which includes minority and low-income populations.	Chapter 1003, Statutes of 2002

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SB 1572 (Sher)	This bill would require any private party who is settling a case over an alleged violation of Proposition 65 (the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986) to submit to the Attorney General the results of the settlement and the disposition of the case.	Chapter 323, Statutes of 2002
SB 1573 (Karnette)	This bill established the Interagency Aquatic Invasive Species Council consisting of representatives of specified state agencies, including the SWRCB. The bill also requires DFG, in cooperation with the Council and using existing DFG funds and personnel, to develop a comprehensive plan for dealing with aquatic invasive species in California. The Council would be required to submit its first working draft of the plan to the Legislature by January 1, 2004.	Chapter 599, Statutes of 2002
SB 1697 (O'Connell)	This bill would add antifreeze to the definition of recycled products as it relates to State minimum purchasing requirements and would require contractors to certify in writing whether the products contain the minimum percentage of recycled product required by law.	Chapter 363, Statutes of 2002
SB 1822 (Sher)	This bill required OEHHA to develop a Public Health Goal (PHG) for perchlorate by January 1, 2003, and requires DHS to adopt a primary drinking water standard for this contaminant by January 1, 2004.	Chapter 425, Statutes of 2002
SB 1925 (Sher)	This bill would create more affordable housing options for Californians, promote natural resources, open space, and agricultural protection, and discourage urban sprawl by streamlining certain environmental reviews conducted pursuant to CEQA. While the bill would streamline the environmental preview process, it also provides appropriate safeguards to protect the public health, safety, and the environment.	Chapter 1039, Statutes of 2002



SB 1927 (Soto)	This bill required the Omnitrans Joint Powers Authority (San Bernardino County) to submit a report to the Legislature and Governor, by July 1, 2003, on the environmental justice and public health impacts of transit bus fueling stations that are owned or operated by the Authority.	Chapter 602, Statutes of 2002
SB 1962 (Polanco)	This bill requires the California Coastal Conservancy to accept offers to dedicated public accessways that have not been accepted by another entity by at least 90 days before the offer to dedicated public accessways is set to expire, if funds are available.	Chapter 518, Statutes of 2002
SB 2065 (Kuehl)	This bill requires DHS to establish reporting procedures for low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) and require generators of LLRW to report all LLRW transported to a disposal facility.	Chapter 891, Statutes of 2002
AB 1972 (Frommer)	This bill would have required OEHHA to prepare a health effects statement for drinking water contaminants with established PHGs.	<b>Vetoed 2002</b> Fiscal and policy concerns.
AB 2774 (Pavley)	This bill would have required Cal/EPA to convene a task force to design a public information and education campaign that encourages the use of low-emission advanced technology vehicles.	<b>Vetoed 2002</b> Fiscal concerns.
SB 783 (Escutia)	This bill would have changed the California Whistleblower Law to provided added protections for whistleblowers.	<b>Vetoed 2002</b> Policy concerns.
SB 1523 (Sher)	This bill would have created an electronic waste recycling program and required every retailer or manufacturer that sells Cathode Ray Tube devices (CRT devices) to collect a fee for devices sold. The bill would have also established the Cathode Ray Tube Recycling Account to fund activities related to the management of CRTs.	<b>Vetoed 2002</b> Fiscal and policy concerns.  Reintroduce bill in 2003 (SB 20).

SB 1619 (Romero)	This bill would have established a CIWMB grant program for the recovery and reuse of cathode ray tubes and devices.	<b>Vetoed 2002</b> Fiscal and policy concerns.  Reintroduce bill in 2003 (SB 20).
SB 1828 (Burton)	This bill would have changed the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 and the California Environmental Quality Act to include the preservation of Native American sacred sites.	<b>Vetoed 2002</b> Policy concerns.  Reintroduce bill in 2003 (SB 18).
SB 1970 (Romero)	This bill would have created the Radiation Safety Act of 2002 to regulate radioactive waste disposal to ensure background levels would not be disposed of in California's solid and hazardous waste landfills.	<b>Vetoed 2002</b> Policy concerns.  Executive Order adopted (D-62-02).
SB 1988 (Polanco)	This bill would have created the Environmental Education Fund and allocated funds for environmental education in public schools.	<b>Vetoed 2002</b> Fiscal and policy concerns.

# 2001

<b>BILL NUMBER AUTHOR</b>	<b>BILL SUMMARY</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
AB 254 (Frommer)	Clarifies and strengthens provisions of the CLEAN loan program, which finances response actions for the cleanup of brownfield sites.	Chapter 254, Statutes of 2001
AB 285 (Wayne)	Requires the development of forms for reporting spills from sewer systems.	Chapter 498, Statutes of 2001
AB 560 (Jackson)	Funds the mitigation and collection of oil and oil by-products from storm water runoff, through the use of used oil collection program.	Chapter 500, Statutes of 2001
AB 599 (Liu)	Creates a comprehensive groundwater monitoring program.	Chapter 522, Statutes of 2001
AB 639 (Nakano)	Requires development of rapid diagnostic tests for measuring contamination by pathogens in coastal waters.	Chapter 502, Statutes of 2001
AB 711 (Committee on Environmental Safety)	Authorizes DTSC or CUPA to issue an order or impose orders when there has been a violation of the hazardous waste control laws.	Chapter 663, Statutes of 2001
AB 1201 (Pavley)	Authorizes CIWMB to issue grants or loans to local governments or nonprofit entities to pay for education and mitigation projects relating to stormwater pollution.	Chapter 317, Statutes of 2001
AB 1259 (Wiggins)	Requires DTSC to suspend the permit of any hazardous waste facility for nonpayment of certain fees, or for a failure to pay penalties imposed for a violation of the hazardous waste control laws.	Chapter 461, Statutes of 2001
AB 1390 (Firebaugh)	Provides that 50 percent of mobile source funds be used to fund Carl Moyer, school buses, and air diesel mitigations in areas with significant air pollution.	Chapter 763, Statutes of 2001
AB 1553 (Keeley)	Requires the adoption of guidelines for addressing environmental justice in city and county general plans.	Chapter 762, Statutes of 2001

AB 1602 (Keeley)	Places the Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Bond Act before voters on March 2002 ballot.	Chapter 875, Statutes of 2001
SB 32 (Escutia)	Authorizes the adoption of ordinances by local government for brownfield property restoration.	Chapter 764, Statutes of 2001
SB 72 (Kuehl)	Provides for development of minimum monitoring requirements for storm water discharges.	Chapter 492, Statutes of 2001
SB 221 (Kuehl)	Prohibits approval of a map or a development agreement for a subdivision of property of more than 500 dwelling units unless the legislative body of a city or county provides written verification from the applicable public water system that a sufficient water supply is available.	Chapter 642, Statutes of 2001
SB 351 (Ortiz)	Requires the adoption of a primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium 6 in drinking water.	Chapter 602, Statutes of 2001
SB 373 (Torlakson)	Requires the CIWMB to provide environmental educational materials to the Board of Education for schools.	Chapter 926, Statutes of 2001
SB 463 (Perata)	Requires a review and revision of the arsenic drinking water standard.	Chapter 604, Statutes of 2001
SB 468 (Sher)	Provides for state insurance for purchases of contaminated property to buyers.	Chapter 549, Statutes of 2001
SB 471 (Sher)	Requires the review of mitigating factors prior to assessing Proposition 65 penalties.	Chapter 578, Statutes of 2001
SB 527 (Sher)	Authorizes ARB to administratively assess specific penalties for violations of air pollution regulations.	Chapter 769, Statutes of 2001
SB 633 (Sher)	Prohibits the sale of thermometers, novelty items, and school materials containing mercury.	Chapter 656, Statutes of 2001
SB 702 (Escutia)	Establishes an Environmental Health Surveillance System, for an ongoing surveillance of environmental exposures.	Chapter 538, Statutes of 2001

SB 828 (Alarcon)	Requires the Cal/EPA Secretary to convene a Working Group on Environmental Justice to assist in the development of its interagency strategy.	Chapter 765, Statutes of 2001
SB 1170 (Sher)	Requires the Energy Commission, ARB, and DGS to adopt fuel-efficiency specifications for state fleet vehicle purchases that minimizes the use of petroleum consumption.	Chapter 912, Statutes of 2001
AB 104 (Nation)	This bill would have created a Motor Vehicle Mitigation Fund in the San Francisco Bay Area (funded by motor vehicle fees) to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the impacts on waterways, habitats, and watersheds.	<b>Vetoed 2001</b> Fiscal concerns.
AB 104 (Nation)	This bill would have created a Motor Vehicle Mitigation Fund in the San Francisco Bay Area (funded by motor vehicle fees) to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the impacts on waterways, habitats, and watersheds.	<b>Vetoed 2001</b> Fiscal concerns.
AB 960 (Keeley)	This bill would have appropriated General Fund monies for Environmental Circuit Prosecutor Project.	<b>Vetoed 2001</b> Fiscal concerns. Exploring administrative funding.
SB 1111 (Kuehl)	This bill would have required the Secretary for Cal/EPA to review potential adverse impacts of specified international trade agreements on existing California environmental laws and regulations.	<b>Vetoed 2001</b> Policy concerns.

2000



<b>BILL NUMBER AUTHOR</b>	<b>BILL SUMMARY</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
AB 779 (Torlakson)	Authorizes the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to award grants or loans to assist economically distressed local governments to develop sustainable growth policies and programs that improve environmental quality and reduce pollution.	Chapter 914, Statutes of 2000
AB 885 (Jackson)	Requires the development of regulations for onsite sewage treatment systems.	Chapter 781, Statutes of 2000
AB 1775 (Lowenthal)	Sets management requirements for the storage, handling, and transportation of petroleum coke.	Chapter 500, Statutes of 2000
AB 1946 (Wayne)	Requires beach posting and closure surveys.	Chapter 152, Statutes of 2000
AB 2061 (Lowenthal)	Creates a grant program for the purchase and lease of zero-emission vehicles.	Chapter 1072, Statutes of 2000
AB 2117 (Wayne)	Requires SWRCB to evaluate existing collaborative and cooperative mechanisms between state, federal, and local agencies regarding watershed management plans.	Chapter 735, Statutes of 2000
AB 2260 (Shelley)	Establishes the Healthy Schools Act of 2000, and requires school sites to use least toxic pest management practices.	Chapter 718, Statutes of 2000
AB 2511 (Steinberg)	Provides for grants for on road emission reducing projects in Sacramento.	Chapter 532, Statutes of 2000
AB 2746 (Nakano)	Establishes the Cruise Ship Environmental Task Force to gather reports and manifests of waste released and offloaded by large passenger vessels until 2003.	Chapter 504, Statutes of 2000
SB 89 (Escutia)	Requires Cal/EPA to establish a Working Group on Environmental Justice and the development of an interagency environmental justice strategy.	Chapter 728, Statutes of 2000

SB 667 (Sher)	Provides loans to finance the performance of actions necessary to respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous material on an eligible property.	Chapter 912, Statutes of 2000
SB 876 (Escutia)	Reauthorizes and strengthened the waste tire program and increases the fee on tires sold.	Chapter 838, Statutes of 2000
SB 1771 (Sher)	Establishes the CA Climate Action Registry for greenhouse gas emission reductions.	Chapter 1018, Statutes of 2000
SB 1794 (Ortiz)	Establishes the Rice Straw Demonstration Project Grant Fund, provides for the grants, and requires the projects to demonstrate cost-effectiveness and mitigation of environmental impacts.	Chapter 1019, Statutes of 2000
SB 1824 (Kelley)	Establishes the Rural CUPA Reimbursement Account in the General Fund for a city or other local agency that is implementing the provisions regulating the handling of hazardous materials or the substances in underground storage tanks.	Chapter 730, Statutes of 2000
SB 1865 (Perata)	Strengthen and increases penalties for air quality violations.	Chapter 805, Statutes of 2000
AB 2553 (Hertzberg)	This bill would have required the IWMB to award grants and provide incentives to school districts and county offices of education to implement source reduction and recycling programs.	<b>Vetoed 2000</b> Fiscal concerns. Signed in 2001 (SB 373).
SB 280 (Bowen)	This bill would have required all new state buildings and publicly funded schools to exceed current energy efficiency standards and to follow Green Building practices, as determined by the state.	<b>Vetoed 2000</b>  Executive Order adopted (D-16-00).
SB 983 (Bowen)	This bill would have required OEHHA and DHS to adopt standards and procedures for taking a remedial action at a drug lab cleanup site.	<b>Vetoed 2000</b> Policy concerns. Implemented administratively.

SB 1516 (Hayden)

This bill would have required Cal/EPA and Resources to review and assess existing and proposed international trade agreements that may lead to challenges to California laws and regulations concerning the environment.

**Vetoed 2000**  
Policy concerns.

# 1999

<b>BILL NUMBER AUTHOR</b>	<b>BILL SUMMARY</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
AB 75 (Strom-Martin)	Requires each State agency or large State facility to develop an integrated waste management plan and divert at least 25 percent of its solid waste from landfills.	Chapter 764, Statutes of 1999
AB 538 (Wayne)	Requires SWRCB and DHS to develop source investigation protocols for public beaches.	Chapter 488, Statutes of 1999
AB 703 (Lempert)	Requires the person in charge of a vessel to employ prescribed ballast water management practices for ballast water carried into the waters of the state.	Chapter 849, Statutes of 1999
AB 982 (Ducheny)	Requires SWRCB to evaluate implementation of requirements for Clean Water Act –TMDLs.	Chapter 495, Statutes of 1999
AB 1571 (Villaraigosa)	Creates the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program, authorizing ARB to make grants for the purchase of low-emission, heavy-duty engines for vehicles, equipment, vessels, and locomotives.	Chapter 923, Statutes of 1999
AB 1584 (Machado)	Provides for the 1999 Water Bond.	Chapter 725, Statutes of 1999
SB 25 (Escutia)	Sets environmental health protection standards for children and creates a Children's Health Center.	Chapter 731, Statutes of 1999
SB 47 (Sher)	Re-enacts the hazardous substance account (RCRA).	Chapter 23, Statutes of 1999
SB 115 (Solis)	Requires environmental justice implementation and mission statement from Cal/EPA.	Chapter 690, Statutes of 1999
SB 227 (Alpert)	Requires SWRCB and other state agencies to prepare a detailed program for the purposes of implementing the state's nonpoint source management plan.	Chapter 560, Statutes of 1999

SB 390 (Alpert)	Establishes limits on waivers of waste discharge requirements.	Chapter 686, Statutes of 1999
SB 635 (Sher)	Requires the assessment of public health risks by contaminants in drinking water.	Chapter 635, Statutes of 1999
SB 709 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)	Authorizes the SWRCB and RWQCB, or a publicly owned treatment works to require a discharger to complete and implement a prescribed pollution prevention plan.	Chapter 93, Statutes of 1999
SB 989 (Sher)	Prohibits use of MTBE in California and strengthening UGT and ground water cleanup laws.	Chapter 812, Statutes of 1999
SB 1001 (Burton)	Requires a report on the amount of MTBE used in gasoline by each refinery per quarter.	Chapter 814, Statutes of 1999
AB 604 (Jackson)	Would have required a program strategy, implementation plan, and performance goals for targeted management measures.	<b>Vetoed 1999</b> Policy concerns.
AB 1207 (Shelley)	Would have required the development of a manual regarding best management practices for achieving healthy indoor air quality in schools and distribute the manual to every school district.	<b>Vetoed 1999</b> Policy and fiscal concerns.  Signed in 2000 (AB 2260).
SB 1253 (Sher)	This bill would have required an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from all sources located in the state, and develop data and information on global climate change.	<b>Vetoed 1999</b> Policy concerns.  Signed in 2000 (SB 1771).
SB 1516 (Hayden)	This bill would have required Cal/EPA to review and assess existing and proposed international trade agreements that may lead to challenges to California laws and regulations concerning the environment.	<b>Vetoed 1999</b> Policy concerns.